

SOV/136-59-6-14/24

AUTHORS: Fomichev, I.A., Doctor of Technical Sciences,
Say, N.F., Rumyantsev, B.F., Engineers

TITLE: Tube-rolling of Aluminium Alloys in Tube-rolling Plants
(Prokatka trub iz alyuminiyevykh splavov na trub-
oprokatnykh ustanovkakh)

PERIODICAL: Tsvetnyye metally, 1959, Nr 6, pp 75 - 79 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Experiments on hot rolling of alloys AMTs, AV, D1, D16 and V95 have been carried out at the Dnepropetrovsk Rolling Mill imeni Lenin. Alloys D1, D16 were homogenised at 490 ± 10 °C and V95 at 470 ± 10 °C for 12 hours to remove the brittle intermetallic phase in the grain boundaries. Plasticity of the alloys was measured in the range 300 - 460 °C. Figure 1 shows the influence of test temperature on plasticity, alloys AV, V95, D1 and D16 increasing in plasticity and AMTs decreasing in plasticity with increase in temperature. Figure 2 shows the stress to fracture against test temperature, D16 and D1 having the highest resistance to deformation and AV the lowest. Plasticity was also checked on a laboratory piercing mill. At 8, 10 and 12% reduction, fracture of the core was not observed on any samples of the alloys except V95 at 12%.

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Tube-rolling of Aluminium Alloys in Tube-rolling Plants

With 15% reduction, they all fractured except alloy D1. From the results the optimum temperatures for hot rolling were estimated as AMTs 390-420, AV 400-430, D1 350-380, D16 370-400 and V95 360-390 °C; and the reduction was not to exceed 10-12%. Finally, experiments under production conditions were carried out. The chemical compositions of the alloys are given in the table. It was shown that it was possible to obtain thin-walled tubes from thick-walled hollow specimens by hot-rolling on a high-production tube-rolling plant without any difficulty in all the alloys tested. Tubes can be produced from solid specimens of alloy AMTs by an operation on a piercing mill followed by a roll on a continuous mill. If it is proved economically more efficient to produce tubes in the other alloys by this method than by extrusion, special precautions must be taken to eliminate adherence of the metal to the plant. The load on the motors of the mills is 10-30% lower for rolling aluminium than for carbon steels. There are 2 figures, 1 table and 2 Soviet references.

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11300

AUTHORS: Volkovitskiy, G. I., Docent, Candidate of Technical Sciences,
Pishchikov, G. P., Engineer, Yuferov, V. M., Docent, Candidate of
Technical Sciences, Dzyuba, M. I., Say, N. F., Engineers

TITLE: Special features of producing large-diameter X18H12M2T
(Kh18N12M2T) steel tubes

PERIODICAL: Stal', no. 6, 1962, 532 - 535

TEXT: Kh18N12M2T steel tubes cannot be made with diameters larger than 219 mm owing to the high deformation resistance and low ductility of the steel and because no tube blanks with larger diameter are available in this grade. Therefore, a technology to produce large-diameter Kh18N12M2T steel tubes from hollow tube blanks produced by centrifugal casting was established. The steel for centrifugal castings was smelted in a medium-size basic arc furnace with partial oxidation. To ensure the required mechanical properties, and reduce the segregation of the alpha-phase and the amount of non-metallic inclusions, the additions of Cr, Ni and Ti were within narrower limits than permitted by the standard, (Cr 16.0 - 16.8; Ni 12.0 - 14.0; Ti 0.30 - 0.55). The billets were

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produced in two sizes: 285 x 65 x 3,200 and 320 x 65 x 3,200 mm (after machining: 260 x 35 x 3,200 and 300 x 35 x 2,900 mm). The mechanical tests showed a strength of 45 - 50 kg/mm² and a relative elongation of 45 - 60%. After heating to 1,000 - 1,050°C and a holding time of 1 hour 15 min - 1 hour 25 min and subsequent air-cooling, the strength limit and yield point had not changed, relative elongation increased slightly, relative contraction considerably. The tests on rolling tubes from the centrifugal castings were carried out on a "350" automatic mill. Two versions were applied. Three tube blanks, 245 x 45 x 2,900 mm in size, were rolled on two piercing stands, while in the other version 265 x 35 x 2,900 mm billets were rolled only on one piercing stand prior to the automatic stand, (with mandrels, 236 mm in diameter in the first pass and 238 mm in the second). Better results were obtained with the second version: no cracks formed on the tube end, the surface was also improved and power consumption was lower. Therefore, in the industrial-scale tests only the second version (using one piercing stand) was applied. In these tests 273-mm diameter tubes were produced from 260 x 35 x 2,900 mm billets and 325-mm diameter tubes from 300 x 35 x 2,900 mm billets (with a machining allowance of + 3 mm). About 25% of the 273 x 15 mm tubes had to be rejected owing to scaling. Macrostructural tests

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showed that in the metal of the tube blanks rolled the alpha-phase content attained index values of 3.5 - 4.0, due to the unfavourable chrome-to-nickel ratio. Investigations into the macrostructure of the tube blanks revealed changes taking place in it upon piercing, on account of the stresses then arising. The total value of reduction of the tube wall on the piercing stand, when 265 x 35 mm billets are processed into 273 x 20 mm tube blanks, should amount to 44.1%. After such a deformation it can be expected that the development of defects is checked. The tests were carried out with the participation of V. A. Surzhikov, A. D. Kovalova, A. V. Tkachenko, N. S. Kirvalidze, D. V. Gladkikh, and A. T. Esaulov, Engineers, (Yuzhnotrubnyy zavod-Yuzhnotrubnyy Plant). There are 6 figures.

Card 3/3

SAY, Nikolay Petrovich [Sai, M.P.]; ZADOROZHNIY, V.K. [Zadorozhnyi, V.K.],
kand.ekonpauk, otv.red.; SKRIPNIK, V.T. [Skrypnyk, V.T.], red.

[Consumers cooperative societies in the Ukraine during the seven-
year plan] Spozhyvcha kooperatsiia Ukrainy v semyrichtsi. Kyiv,
1961. 49 p. (Tovarystvo dlia poshyrennia politychnykh i
naukovykh znan' Ukrain's'koi RSR. Ser.3, no.10) (MIRA 14:11)
(Ukraine-Cooperative societies)

SAY, V. T.

6633 SAY, V. T.

SAY, V. T. SKOROSTNAYA PROKHODKA PORODOUGLUBCCHENGO STVOLA
NA SHAKHTE NO.12 I VOZMOZHNIYE TEMPY PROKHOEKI VERTIKAL'NYKH STVOLOV
V KUZBASSE. STALINSK, 1954 79 S S CHERT. : IL PORTR
20 SM. (M.VO UGOL'NOY PROM-STI SSSR. KOMBINAT
"KUZBASSSHAKHTOSTROY." DOM TEKHNIKI SHAKHTCSTROYTELEY
KUZNETSKOGO UGOL'NOGO BASSEYNA.) 1,000 EKZ B. TS
(55-2612)P

622.333:622.25 ST

SC: KNIZHANYA LETOPIS ' NO. 6k 1955

T.
SAY, V., inzh.

Mechanized stemming of blast holes. Tekh.-ekon. biul. no. 1/2: 27-28
Ja-F '59. (MIRA 12:4)

(Kuznetsk Basin--Blasting)

SAY, V.T., inzh.

Efficient prevention of mine dust. Bezop.truda v prom. }
no.9:5-6 S '59. (MIRA 13:2)
(Mine dusts--Safety measures)

SAY, V.T., inzh.

Using the SKR-11 conveyer for rock haulage. Shakht.stroi.
no.4:26-27 Ap '59. (MIRA 12:5)
(Conveying machinery) (Mine haulage)

DENISENKO, A.; PROKOPENKO, N.; SAY, V.

Methodology for establishing norms for the number of workers in
miners' brigades and norms for the rate of development mining. Biul.
nauch. inform.: trud i zar. platá 5 nc.2:32-36 '62. (MIRA 15:2)
(Donets Basin--Coal mines and mining)

DENISENKO, A.; PROKOPENKO, N.; SAY, V.

Working-out unified comprehensive output norms for development
mining. Biul.nauch.inform.: trud i zar.plata 5 no.8:34-37
'62. (MIRA 15:7)
(Donets Basin--Coal mines and mining--Production standards)

SAY, V.T., gorny inzh.

Organization and repair and mechanical services in coal mines.
Ugol' Ukr. 6 no.11:21-23 N '62. (MIRA 15:12)
(Coal mining machinery--Maintenance and repair)

FROM: [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED]; [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED]; [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED].

Establishing standards for the number of operational mining
brigades and standards for the rates of rapid development
mining. Sbor. Dokl. no. 32:97-103 '63.

(MIRA 17:10)

PROKOPENKO, N.D., inzh.; SAY, V.T., inzh.

Analysis of the reasons for losses of working time in Donetsk
Province mines. Sbor. DonUGI no.32:142-156 '63.

(MIRA 17:10)

SAY, Ye.K., inzh.; POBBEL'SKIY, G.N., kand.tekhn.nauk

Research of the revision of all-Union State Standard 2111-43 "Coking coal. The Kuznetsk Basin. Method of establishing boundary zones for oxidized coal." Nauch.trudy KuzNIIUgleshog. no.2:158-163 '64.
(MIRA 17:10)

MIKHAL'CHENKO, P.Ye.; ROMANOVSKIY, I.A.; SAY, Ye.P., elektromekhanik

Factories should consider our requests. Avtom., telem. i svyaz!
4 no.10:40 O '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Starshiy elektromekhanik Orahanskoy distantzii signalizatsii i svyazi Belorusskoy dorogi (for Mikhal'chenko).
 2. Starshiy elektromekhanik Baranovicheskoy distantzii signalizatsii i svyazi Belorusskoy dorogi (for Romanovskiy).
 3. Zlatoustovskaya distantzii signalizatsii i svyazi Yuzhno-Ural'skoy dorogi (for Say).
 4. Znamenskaya distantziya signalizatsii i svyazi Odesskoy dorogi (for Lysenko).
 5. Yaroslavskaya distantziya signalizatsii i svyazi Severnoy dorogi (for Vazhdayev).
- (Railroads--Signaling) (Railroads--Communication systems)

BOBRIN, O.N.; SAYADOV, B.A.; SVERDLIN, D.I.; CHINNOV, Yu.V.

Lathe with a single-reading pulsed system of numerical program
control. Stan. i instr. 36 no.4:12-15 Ap '65. (MIRA 18:5)

SAYADYAN, A.

Specialization and cooperation of the industries of the Armenian
Economic Council. Prom. Arm. 4 no.8:8-11 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:8)
(Armenia--Industrial management)

SAYADYAN, A.

Reduce production cost and increase profit of enterprises
unrelentingly. Prom. Arm. 4 no.7:9-12 J1 '61.

(MIRA 14.7)

1. Nachal'nik svodno-analiticheskogo otdela Planovo-ekonomicheskogo
upravleniya Sovnarkhoza Armyanskoy SSR.

(Armenia--Industrial management)

SAYADYAN, A.D.

KLEBANSKIY, A.L.; SAYADYAN, A.D.; BARKHUDARYAN, M.G.

Reaction of 1,3-dichloro-2-butene with isoprene and divinyl as
influenced by $FeCl_3$. Part 3. Zhur. ob. khim. 28 no.4:881-884
Ap '58. (MIRA 11:5)

(Butene) (Isoprene) (Divinyl)

10

EA
SAYADYAN, A.G.

Apparatus for continuous chlorination of benzene.
A. G. Sayadyan. U.S.S.R. 68,792, June 30, 1947. The app. comprises a vertical column having a mixing condenser filled with iron bodies in its upper part. The condenser is irrigated by circulating chlorinated liquid which serves to trap the vapors of C_6H_6 and gas, and also as a vehicle for feeding the Fe catalyst into the column. C_6H_6 and Cl_2 are continuously fed into the lower part of the column, and the chlorination product is drawn off at the top.
M. Hosh

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX
COMMON ELEMENTS
MATERIALS INDEX
ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION
ELEMENTS INDEX
ALPHABETIC INDEX

SAYADYAN, A. G. Cand Chem Sci -- (diss) "Study of the chemical activation of nepheline concentrates and their clinkering with limestone." Yerevan, 1957.
31 pp ^{with graphs} (Acad Sci Armenian SSR. Chem Inst), 150 copies. (ML, 42-57, 91)

SAYADYAN, A.G.

MANVELYAN, M.G.; SAYADYAN, A.G.

Investigating the process of chemical (alkali) activation of nepheline concentrate and studying its sintering with limestone. Report No.1: Investigating the process of alkali treatment of nepheline concentrate. Izv. AN Arm. SSR. Ser. khim. nauk 10 no.1:21-35 '57. (MLRA 10:9)

1. Khimicheskiy institut Akademii nauk Armyanskoy SSR, (Nepheline)

Sayadyan, A.G.

MANVELYAN, M.G.; SAYADYAN, A.G.

Investigating the process of chemical (alkaline) activation of nepheline concentrate and studying its sintering with limestone.
Report No.2: Studying the sintering of chemically activated nepheline concentrate with limestone. Izv. AN Arm. SSR Ser. Khim. nauk 10 no.2:97-104 '57. (MIRA 10:12)

1. Khimicheskiy institut AN ArmSSR.
(Nepheline) (Limestone) (Sintering)

AUTHORS: Klebanskiy, A. L., Sayadyan, A. G., 79 28-3-1/61
Barkhudaryan, M. G.

TITLE: Investigation of the Polycondensation Mechanism of 1,3-Dichlorobutene-2 Under Action of Friedel - Krafts-Gustavson Catalysts I (Izucheniye mekhanizma polikondensatsii 1,3-dikhlorbutena-2 pod vliyaniyem katalizatorov Fridelya-Kraftsa-Gustavsona I)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Obshchey Khimii, 1958, Vol. 28, Nr 3, pp. 569-574 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The polycondensation of 1,3-dichlorobutene-2 under action of Friedel - Krafts - Gustavson catalysts was announced by the authors already earlier (ref.1). Other references are lacking. The polymers of these compounds are, however, of interest as they are film-forming substances. Besides, this polycondensation models to a high degree the vulcanization process of polychloroprene ($\text{CH}_2=\text{CH}-\text{CCl}=\text{CH}_2$) under the action of metal oxides. The polycondensation of 1,3-dichlorobutene-2 was carried out by the authors in the presence of AlCl_3 , FeCl_3 , ZnCl_2 and SnCl_4 . In all cases low-molecular and resinous products are observed, the polycondensation

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Investigation of the Polycondensation Mechanism of 1,3-
-Dichlorobutene-2 Under Action of Friedel-Crafts-Gustavson
Catalysts I

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process taking place most clearly mainly under the formation of high-molecular polymers when $AlCl_3$ is used. The reaction with $FeCl_3$ takes place slowly, which makes it possible to isolate the primary low-molecular polymers. Dimers as well as low-molecular polymers were separated. In investigating the composition and structure of low-molecular compounds the dimer $C_8H_{12}Cl_4$ and the product $C_8H_{11}Cl_3$ were found. The increased mobility of the chlorine atom increases the capability of forming the complex $CH_2=CCl \rightleftharpoons CH-CH_2^+ \cdot FeCl_4^-$

under the influence of the said catalysts.- This complex is bound to dichlorobutene according to scheme 1. The obtained dimer 2,6,6-trichloro-5-chloromethylheptene-2 has the structure (II) which was supported by ozonization, as in the products of decomposition of acetic acid (80% of the theoretical yield) β -chloromethyl- γ -dichlorovalerianic acid (62,9%) and hydrochloric acid (91%) were found. The formation of the above mentioned $C_8H_{11}Cl_3$ side product is

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tentatively explained by scheme 2. In the reaction process

Investigation of the Polycondensation Mechanism of 1,3-
-Dichlorobutene-2 Under Action of Friedel-Krafts-Gustavson
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therefore a binding of two molecules 1,3-dichlorobutene-2 exists under the formation of 2,6,6-trichloro-5chloromethylheptene-2; from this hydrogen chloride is split off under the formation of 2,6-dichloro-5-chloromethylheptadiene-2,5. At the same time polymers of high molecular weight are formed the composition of which confirms the proposed polycondensation scheme. A vulcanization process of polychloroprene with metal oxides by condensation was suggested, which takes place under the action of the metal chlorides forming in it. There are 5 references, 4 of which are Soviet.

SUBMITTED: March 5, 1957

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79-28-3-2/61

AUTHORS: Klebanskiy, A. L., Sayadyan, A. G., Barkhudaryan, M. G.

TITLE: The Reaction of 1,3-Dichlorobutene-2 With Chloroprene Under the Action of Friedel - Crafts - Gustavson Catalysts. II (Vzaimodeystviye 1,3-dikhlorbutena-2 s khloroprenom pod vliyaniyem katalizatorov Fridelya - Kraftsa - Gustavsona. II)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Obshchey Khimii, 1958, Vol. 28, Nr 3, pp. 574-578 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In connection with the investigations carried out by one of the authors on the synthesis of compounds modelling the basic structural types of synthetic rubber with regard to their different reactivity, also the reaction of crotyl chlorides of different structure with chloroprene, isoprene and divinyl were investigated. Here the results of the reaction of 1,3-dichlorobutene-2 with chloroprene in the presence of the catalysts $AlCl_3$ and $FeCl_3$ are given. In both cases low-molecular and resinous products were observed. When using $AlCl_3$ the yield of the binding product (1 mol. to 1 mol.) was very small. With an increase of the concentration of the catalyst

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The Reaction of 1,3-Dichlorobutene-2 With Chloroprene Under the 79-28-3-2/61
Action of Friedel - Crafts - Gustavson Catalysts. II

mainly the formation of high-molecular compounds is taking place which makes more difficult the isolation of low-molecular compounds. The ratio between the initial products exercised great influence on the final products, the yield of the primary binding product increasing with the increase of the excess of 1,2-dichlorobutene-2. As results of the reaction of 1,3-dichlorobutene-2 with chloroprene as primary product the formation of six compounds can be expected (see formulae (I), (II), (III), (IV), (V), (VI)). Their structure was proved by ozonization, as in the products of decomposition acetic acid, chloroacetic acid and succinic acid (75,6% - 80,3% and 81,09%) were found. It must be assumed that in this reaction the step-by-step condensation takes place as follows: First the compound $\text{CH}_3\text{CCl}=\text{CHCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CCl}=\text{CHCH}_2\text{Cl}$, then $\text{CH}_3\text{CCl}=\text{CHCH}_2(\text{CH}_2\text{CCl}=\text{CHCH}_2)_2\text{Cl}$, then $\text{CH}_3\text{CCl}=\text{CHCH}_2(\text{CH}_2\text{CCl}=\text{CHCH}_2)_3\text{Cl}$, etc. Such reactions are described in publications as "telomerization".

Thus it was shown that in the presence of the two catalysts 1,3-dichlorobutene-2 combines with chloroprene in the position

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The Reaction of 1,3-Dichlorobutene-2 With Chloroprene Under 79-28-3-2/61
the Action of Friedel - Crafts - Gustavson Catalysts. II

1,4, forming products containing one, two, three or more molecules. The product of the reaction of one molecule 1,3-dichlorobutene-2 with one molecule chloroprene has the structure of 1,3,7-trichloro-octadiene-2,6. There are 8 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

SUBMITTED: March 5, 1957

Card 3/3

AUTHORS: Klebanskiy, A. L., Sayadyan, A. G., 79-28-4-7/60
Barkhudaryan, M. G.

TITLE: Interaction of the 1,3-Dichlorobutene-2 With Isoprene and Divinyl Under the Action of $FeCl_3$. III (Vzaimodeystviye 1,3-dikhlorbutena-2 s izoprenom i divinilom pod vliyaniyem $FeCl_3$. III)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Obshchey Khimii, 1958, Vol. 28, Nr 4, pp. 881-884 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the previous paper the investigation results of the reaction of 1,3-dichlorobutene-2 with chloroprene under the action of the catalysts by Fridel' - Krafts - Gustavson (Zhurnal Obshchey Khimii, 1958, Vol. 28, pp. 574) were demonstrated. The authors continued work in this direction and investigated the reaction of the interaction of 1,3-dichlorobutene-2 with isoprene and divinyl in the presence of $FeCl_3$. In both cases the formation of low molecular as well as of resinoid products was observed. They did not succeed in precipitating the

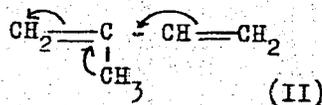
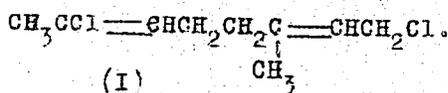
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Interaction of the 1,3-Dichlorobutene-2 With
Isoprene and Divinyl Under the Action of FeCl₃ III

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primary product by using the catalyst AlCl₃. For this reason further experiments were carried out only with the catalyst FeCl₃. On this occasion concentration did not surpass 0,25 mol %. In the case of higher concentration the number of the high molecular products increased with simultaneous decrease of the yield of the primary addition compound, which rendered difficult the precipitation of the latter. In reactions with isoprene as well as in those with divinyl the compound of the products influences the interaction of the initial substances on which occasion the yield of the primary additional compound increases with the increase of 1,3-dichlorobutene-2 excess. In the addition of 1,3-dichlorobutene-2 as primary product to isoprene the formation of 6 products may be expected as result according to the direction of the addition: 1,4; 4,1; 1,2; 2,1; 3,4 and 4,3. It was found that the addition mainly takes place in position 1,4 with the formation of compound (I).

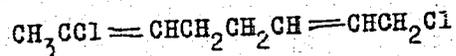
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Interaction of the 1,3-Dichlorobutene-2 With
Isoprene and Divinyl Under the Action of FeCl_3 . III

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The structure of the formed product was proved by ozonization. No addition products of two 1,3-dichlorobutene-2 molecules to one isoprene molecule are observed in the reaction mixture. In the addition of 1,3-dichlorobutene-2 as primary product to divinyl the formation of three different reaction products can be expected according to the direction of the addition (1,4; 1,2 or 2,1). The method of ozonolysis was used for the determination of the structure. The result shows that the addition takes place also in this case mainly in the 1,4 position and that a compound:



forms.

Also in this case no addition products of two 1,3-dichlorobutene-2 molecules to one divinyl molecule were observed in the reaction mixture. The results of the investigation proved that in the case of chloroprene as well as with isoprene the reaction of telomerization takes place

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Interaction of the 1,3-Dichlorobutene-2 With
Isoprene and Divinyl Under the Action of $FeCl_3$. III

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under the formation of higher molecular compounds.
Conclusions: It was found that in the interaction of
1,3-dichlorobutene-2 with isoprene and divinyl tarry high
molecular material as well as low molecular primary
addition products are formed. 1,7-dichloro-3-methyl
octadiene-2,6- an addition product of 1,3-dichlorobutene-2
to isoprene in position 1,4 was precipitated. 1,7-dichloro
octadiene-2,6- an addition product of 1,3-dichlorobutene-2
to divinyl in position 1,4 was precipitated.
There is 1 table, 0 references.

SUBMITTED: March 25, 1957

Card 4/4

AUTHORS: Klebanskiy, A. L., Sayadyan, A. G., SOV/79-28-12-20/41
Barkhudaryan, A. G.

TITLE: Telomerization of Chloroprene in the Reaction With 1,3-
dichloro-Butene-2 Under the Action of FeCl₃. IV (Telo-
merizatsiya khloroprena pri vzaimodeystvii s 1,3-dikhlor-
butenom-2 pod vliyaniyem FeCl₃. IV)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1958, Vol 28, Nr 12,
pp 3253 - 3258 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: According to references 1 and 2 the activity of chloroprene
in telomerization reactions under the action of ion cata-
lysts is lower than in other diolefins. This property
contradicts the comparatively higher reactivity of chloro-
prene in the radical polymerization, the velocity of which
is higher by 760 times than that of isoprene if the process
is carried out in a homogeneous mass. To determine the
effect of the ratio between 1,3-dichloro-butene-2 (I)
and chloroprene (II) in the presence of FeCl₃ upon the
molecular weight of the forming telomers the authors
carried out the telomerization within the wide range of
the molar ratio (I) : (II) of from 2:1 to 1:500, which is

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Telomerization of Chloroprene in the Reaction With
1,3-Dichloro-Butene-2 Under the Action of FeCl_3 . IV

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of theoretical and practical interest. In the chloroprene rectification product and especially in the raw product there are impurities of dichloride and FeCl_3 contained which cause the formation of low-molecular polymers in the rectification, and even on longer standing. These impurities coming from the material of the apparatus used change the molecular weight and plasticity of the polymers forming from chloroprene. In the emulsion polymerization these impurities do not exert any influence as the iron chloride is hydrolyzed and becomes inactive (see results on all this given in table 1 and in figures 1-4). By investigation of the polymers obtained the authors proved that 1,3-dichloro-butene-2 is a component of all polymers. Its quantities decrease with decrease of its molecular ratio to chloroprene; the medium molecular weight of the polymers increases accordingly. A sufficiently good congruence of the molecular weights was found, which were determined cryoscopically and viscosimetrically according to the chlorine to be saponified. This is proof of the telomerization scheme suggested on the action of FeCl_3 .

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Telomerization of Chloroprene in the Reaction With
1,3-Dichloro-Butene-2 Under the Action of $FeCl_3$. IV

SOV/79-28-12-20/41

There are 4 figures, 2 tables, and 2 references, 1 of
which is Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Yerevanskiy politekhnicheskiy institut im. Karla Marksa
(Yerevan Polytechnic Institute imeni Karl Marks)

SUBMITTED: October 14, 1957

Card 3/3

AUTHORS: Sayadyan, A.G. and Akopyan, A.Ye. SOV/80-59-1-42/44

TITLE: Production of Anhydrous Sodium Acetate From the Methanol-Water Solution of Methyl Acetate (Polucheniye bezvodnogo atsetata natriya iz vodno-metanol'nogo rastvora metilatsetata)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, 1959, Nr 1, pp 233-235. (USSR)

ABSTRACT: At the present time the methanol-water solution of methyl acetate is treated with caustic soda, and the weak impure anhydrous solution of the sodium acetate, which remains after distillation of methanol, is lost because of being discarded into a sewer system. The authors propose a new method for the regeneration of the methanol-water solution of the methyl acetate which makes it possible to obtain the pure sodium acetate. The essence of this method, as differed from the practised one, consists in that the mixture of the methyl acetate and methanol, and not the methanol-water solution of methyl acetate, is subjected to the process of saponification. The proposed method can be employed on the existing installations for methanol regeneration in the production of the polyvinyl butyral.

Card 1/2

SOV/80-59-1-42/44

Production of Anhydrous Sodium Acetate From the Methanol-Water Solution of Methyl Acetate

There are: 1 table and 1 German reference.

ASSOCIATION: Yerevanskiy politekhnicheskiy institut (Yerevan Polytechnic Institute)

SUBMITTED: May 8, 1957

Card 2/2

MANVELYAN, M.G.; SAYADYAN, A.G.; ABRAMYAN, A.A.; MIKAYELYAN, Dzh.A.;
KAPANTSYAN, E.Ye.

Method of decomposing the alkaline calcium hydrosilicate deposit
resulting from the treatment of nepheline rocks by the method of
Ponomarev and Sazhin. Report No. 1. Izv. AN Arm. SSR Khim. nauki
13 no.2/3:117-127 '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Institut khimii Sovnarkhoza ArmSSR.
(Calcium silicate)

MANVELYAN, M.G.; SAYADYAN, A.G.; ABRAMYAN, A.A.; MIKAYELYAN, Dzh.A.;
KAPYANTSYAN, E.Ye.

Decomposition of alkali-calcium precipitates obtained in the
process of treating nephelite rocks by hydrochemical methods.

TSvetmet. 34 no.2:56-60 F '61.

(MIRA 14:6)

(Hydrometallurgy) (Nephelite)

MANVELYAN, M.G.; SAYADYAN, A.G.; ABRAMYAN, A.A.; MIKAYELYAN, D.A.;
MOSINYAN, F.G.; KAPANTSYAN, E.Ye.

Method of decomposing the alkali-calcium precipitate obtained
in the process of treating nepheline rocks by hydrochemical
methods. TSvet. met. 35 no.4:46-49 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:4)
(Nepheline) (Leaching)

SAYADYAN, A.G.; KLEBANSKIY, A.L.; BARKHUDARYAN, M.G.

Film-forming substances from polymers of 1,3-dichlorobutene-2
and divinylacetylene. Lakokras. mat. i kh. prim. no.4:27-29
'61. (MIRA 16:7)

(Films(Chemistry)) (Polymers)
(Lacquer and lacquaring)

SAYADYAN, A.G.; KOCHARYAN, K.S.; AZIZYAN, A.G.; KAZARYAN, Zh.A.

Preparation of polyvinyl formal ethylal from aqueous dispersion of polyvinyl acetate. Part 2: Effect of the cond'tions of hydrolysis of aqueous dispersion of polyvinyl acetate on the quality of polyvinyl formal ethylal. Izv. AN Arm. SSR. Khim. nauki 17 no.6:699-702 '64. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Yerevanskiy politekhnicheskii institut imeni Karla Marksa, kafedra tekhnologii osnovnogo organicheskogo sinteza.

L 56015-65 EWT(m)/BWP(j) Po-4 RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5010263

UR/0171/65/018/001/0104/0113

AUTHOR: Sayadyan, A. G.; Kocharyan, K. S.

TITLE: Production of polyvinylformalethylal in aqueous dispersion of polyvinyl acetate. III. Stepwise acetylation of polyvinyl alcohol with formaldehyde and acetaldehyde in dilute acetic acid

SOURCE: AN ArmSSR. Izvestiya. Khimicheskiye nauki, v. 18, no. 1, 1965, 104-113

TOPIC TAGS: acetylation, acetaldehyde, polyvinyl alcohol, formaldehyde

ABSTRACT: Polyvinyl alcohol was acetylated with formaldehyde and acetaldehyde in a medium containing 7.5-8.5% polyvinyl alcohol, 1.5% hydrochloric acid and 7-8% acetic acid produced during the hydrolysis of 13-14% aqueous dispersion of polyvinylacetate. Control experiments were also done without acetic acid. The effect which concentration of acetic acid in the reaction medium has on the degree of acetylation was also studied. The concentration of methylal and ethylal groups in the polyvinylformalethylal was determined polarographically. The concentration of methylal groups in polyvinylformal may be brought up to 28% by increasing the concentration of acetic acid to 12-15%. The presence of sodium perchlorate in the

Card 1/2

L 56015-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5010263

reaction medium significantly increases the rate of acetylation. Sodium bisulfate has a retarding effect. Acetylation of polyvinyl alcohol is recommended at 50-55°C over a period of 4-5 hours with 1:0.35 molar ratio of formaldehyde to polyvinyl alcohol. The acetylation of polyvinylformal with acetaldehyde in dilute acetic acid may produce 78-80% substitution of hydroxyl groups. In this case the content of ethylal groups in polyvinylformal is inversely proportional to the content of methylal groups in polyvinylformal. In order to produce fine grain polyvinylformal it is recommended that the second acetylation stage be carried out under the following conditions: 7.5 ± 0.5% content of polymer in solution, 5-8°C during the first hour of acetylation and 10-12°C for the second hour, with subsequent increase in temperature at a rate of 8-10°C per hour up to 45°C. The molar ratio of acetaldehyde to polyvinyl alcohol must be not less than 0.8. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: 00

NO REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 003

CoC
Card 2/2

SAYADYAN, B.G.

Acetylcholine and histamine content of blood during different periods of pregnancy. Izv. AN Arm. SSR. Biol. nauki 13 no. 1:63-73 Ja '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Kafedra akusherstva i ginekologii Yerevanskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(PREGNANCY)

(ACETYLCHOLINE)

(HISTAMINE)

SAYADYAN, B.G.

Potassium and calcium concentration in the organism during pregnancy.
Izv. AN Arm. SSR. Biol. nauki 13 no.3:63-71 Mr '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Kafedra akusherstva i ginekologii Yerevanskogo meditsinskogo
institutu.

(PREGNANCY)

(POTASSIUM IN THE BODY)

(CALCIUM IN THE BODY)

SAYADYAN, B.G.

Pregnanediol concentration in the daily amount of urine during different periods of pregnancy. Izv. AN Arm. SSR. Biol. nauki 13 no.4:31-36 Ap '60. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Kafedra akusherstva i ginekologii Yerevanskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(PREGNANEDIOL) (URINE--ANALYSIS AND PATHOLOGY)
(PREGNANCY--SIGNS AND DIAGNOSIS)

SAYADYAN, B.G.

Quantity of total protein and protein fractions during normally developing and prematurely interrupted pregnancy. Izv. AN Arm. SSR. Biol. nauki 14 no.8:55-60 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Kafedra akusherstva i ginekologii lechebnogo fakul'teta Yerevanskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(BLOOD PROTEINS) (PREGNANCY)

SAYADYAN, B.G., dotsent

Traumatism and surgical intervention in premature labor. Trudy
Erev.med.inst. no.11:311-316 '60. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Iz kafedry akusherstva i ginekologii (zav. - prof. A.M.Agaronov)
Yerevanskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(LABOR, COMPLICATED)

SAYADYAN, K.S.

X-ray picture in stomach resections for cancer with the
use of a large-intestine graft. Zhur.eksp.i klin.med.
4 no.5:87-96 '64. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Yerevanskiy institut rentgeno-radiologii i onkologii
AMN SSSR.

AVAKYAN, S.A.; SAYADYAN, N.M.

Effect of some factors of the ambient medium on phytopathogenic
forms of *Bac. mesentericus*. Vop. mikrobiol. no.2:261-278 '64.
(MIRA 18:3)

ARAKELYAN, R.A.; VEGUNI, A.T.; BAL'YAN, S.P.; SAYADYAN, Yu.V.;
ASRATYAN, V.P.; BAGDASARYAN, G.P.; MALKHASYAN, E.G.;
ARUTYUNYAN, A.R.; ARUTCHYAN, A.G., red.; ASLANYAN, A.I., red.;
GOGINYAN, V.Y., red.; GULYAN, E.Kh., red.; KAZARYAN, S.V., red.;
MKRTCHYAN, K.A., red.; TSAMERYAN, P.P., red.

[Study of the geology of the U.S.S.R.] Geologicheskaya izu-
chennost' SSSR. Erevan, Izd-vo AN Arm. SSR Vol.48. No.1.
1964. 157 p. (MIRA 18:6)

APOYAN, N.A.; SAYADYAN, Zh.B.

Effect of isonicotinoyl hydrazine 5-benzyl 2-acetyl furan and
phthivazide on the dehydrogenase activity of Mycobacteria.
Izv. AN Arm. SSR. Biol. nauki 18 no.11:40-47 N '65.

(MIRA 19:1)

1. Institut tonkoy organicheskoy khimii AN Armyanskoy SSR.
Submitted April 27, 1965.

GRIGOR'YEV, G.P., kand. tekhn. nauk; SAYAFOVA, L.V., starshiy inzhener;
VASIL'YEVA, T.M., kand. khim. nauk

Comparison characteristics of some properties of industrial
lignin products. Trudy LTITSBP no.10:49-56 '62. (MIRA 16:8)

(Lignin--Testing)

SAUPEKIN, Yevgeniy Ivanovich; SAYAKHOV, F.L., dotsent, kand.istor.nauk,
otv.red.; POROYKOV, Yu.D., red.; SHAFIN, I.G., tekhn.red.

[Trade unions are striving for the development of the petroleum
industry in the Kazakh S.S.R.; 1928-1937] Profsoiuzy v bor'be
za razvitie neftianoi promyshlennosti Kazakhskoi SSR, 1928-1937 *gg.*
Ufa, Akad.nauk SSSR, Bashkirskii filial, In-t istorii, iazyka i
lit-ry, 1960. 142 p. (MIRA 14:1)
(Kazakhstan--Petroleum industry) (Trade unions)

ACCESSION NR: AP4038650

S/0109/64/009/005/0888/0890

AUTHOR: Sayakhov, F. L.

TITLE: Propagation of space-charge cylindrical waves

SOURCE: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, v. 9, no. 5, 1964, 888-890

TOPIC TAGS: space charge, space charge wave, plasma

ABSTRACT: Propagation is theoretically considered of space-charge waves in a cylindrical flow where the electrons travel only radially. Formulas are developed which show that an r-f signal propagates, in the electron beam in question, in the form of cylindrical space-charge waves. The distance between nodes (or loops) of the envelopes of standing current or velocity waves, in this cylindrical flow, grows with the coordinate r . The physical meaning is that the "plasma wave-length" increases as the current density of the flow decreases, its velocity being constant. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 23 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 26Apr63

DATE ACQ: 05Jun64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: EC

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 1/1

SAYAKHOV, F.L.; SHTYROV, A.I.

Minimization of the noise factor of a traveling-wave
tube in the physical sense. Radiotekh. i elektron. 10
no.12:2226-2230 D '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Submitted January 8, 1965.

L-57856-65 EWT(1)/EEG(b)-2/EMA(h)

Pn-4/Pn-4/Pac-4/Peb/Pi-4/Pj-4 JM

ACCESSION NR: AP5011947

UR/0142/65/008/001/0027/0034
621.385.632.1

3/
B

AUTHOR: Sayakhov, F. L.

TITLE: Calculation of the optimal distribution of potential in a low-noise TW-tube
gun

SOURCE: IVUZ. Radiotekhnika, v. 8, no. 1, 1965, 27-34

TOPIC TAGS: TW tube, low noise TW tube

ABSTRACT: Starting from the H. A. Haus approximation theory of noise in TW tubes (J. Appl. Phys., 1955, v. 26, no. 5, 560-570; PIRE, 1955, v. 43, no. 8, 981-991), the present article considers the case of an exponential effective plasma wave number.



L 27225-65 EWT(1)/EEC(b)-2/EWA(h) Feb

ACCESSION NR: AP5002902

S/0109/65/010/001/0083/0088

AUTHOR: Sayakhov, F. L.

TITLE Calculation of the noise factor in a TW tube with an exponential gun

SOURCE: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, v. 10, no. 1, 1965, 83-88

TOPIC TAGS: TW-tube, noise factor, electron gun

ABSTRACT: A method is suggested for calculating the noise factor of a TW tube having a transforming section which distributes potential exponentially. A gun model is considered which comprises a diode gap operating under space-charge conditions and an exponential accelerating section. Formulas for noise modulation of the current and kinetic potential in the exponential transformer (the accelerating section of the gun) are developed. Final relations for the minimum noise factor in terms of self- and mutual spectral densities of the fluctuations of kinetic potential and current at the transformer input are formulated. Using the

Card 1/2

L 27225-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5002902

new formulas, it is possible to determine the optimal exponent and length of the exponential transformer if the conditions at the input and output of a single-velocity beam are known. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 32 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 30Nov63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: EC

NO REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 002

Card 2/2

SAYAMOV, R. M., Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "Nature of vibrios of the El'-Tor." Rostov-na-Don, 1959. 13 pp; (Rostov-na-Don State Medical Inst); 300 copies; price not given; (KL, 21-60, 131)

MAKAROV, N.I.; AKHUNDOV, M.G.; SAYAMOV, R.M. (Stavropol', krayevoy)

Prevention of infectious diseases in the Democratic Republic
of Vietnam. Sov. zdrav. 19 no. 4:76-82 '60. (MIRA 13:10)
(VIETNAM--COMMUNICABLE DISEASES)

PLANKINA, Z.A.; NIKONOV, A.G.; SAYAMOV, R.M.; KOTLYAROVA, R.I.

Control of cholera in Afghanistan. Zhur.mikrobiol., epid.i
immun. 32 no.12:20-24 D '61. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Iz protivochumnykh uchrezhdeniy Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya
SSSR.

(AFGHANISTAN---CHOLERA, ASIATIC---PREVENTIVE INOCULATION)

PLANKINA, Z.A.; NIKONOV, A.G.; SATAMOV, R.M.; KOTLJAROVA, R.I.

Cholera control in Afghanistan. Cesk. epidem. 11 no.1:65-69 Ja
1969.

1. Laborator vysoce virulentnich infekci ministerstva zdravotnictvi
SSSR.

(CHOLERA prev. & control)

SAYAMOV, R.M.

Cholera in forein countries (1957-1961). Zhur. mikrobiol., epid.
i immun. 33. no.12:3-7 D '62. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Iz Rostovskogo-na-Donu mauchno-issledovatel'skogo protivo-
chumnogo instituta. (CHOLERA, ASIATIC)

LIBINZON, A.Ya.; SAYAMOV, R.M.; NIKOLAYEVA, W.I.

Experimental dysentery infection in guinea pigs. Zhur. mikrobiol.,
epid. i immun. 42 no.7:76-82 J1 '65. (MIRA 18:11)

Art. 18:11
1. Rostovskiy-na-Donu protivochumnyy institut.

SAYAMOVA, N.Ye. (Rostov-na-Donu).

Progressive lipodystrophy in a 12-year-old girl. Klin.med. 32 no.1:
67 Ja '54. (MLRA 7:4)

1. Iz Rostovskogo-na-Donu nauchno-issledovatel'skogo pediatricheskogo
instituta i kliniki detskikh bolezney (zaveduyushchiy - professor
P.D.Davydov) Rostovskogo-na-Donu meditsinskogo instituta.
(Fat) (Absorption (Physiology))

MANVELYAN, M.G.; BABAYAN, G.G.; SAYAMYAN, E.A.; VOSKANYAN, S.S.

Solubility diagram of the quaternary system $\text{Na}_2\text{SiO}_3 - \text{K}_2\text{SiO}_3 - \text{NaOH} - \text{KOH} - \text{H}_2\text{O}$. Report No.1: Solubility diagram of the system $\text{Na}_2\text{SiO}_3 - \text{KOH} - \text{H}_2\text{O}$ at 0°C . Izv.AN Arm.SSR Khim.nauki 13 no.1: 25-30 '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Institut khimii Sovnarkhoza ArmSSR.
(Sodium silicate)
(Potassium hydroxide)
(Systems (Chemistry))

MANVELYAN, M.G.; BABAYAN, G.G.; SAYAMYAN, E.A.; VOSKANYAN, S.S.; OVANESYAN, E.B.

Crystallization of $\text{Na}_2\text{SiO}_3 \cdot 9\text{H}_2\text{O}$ from solutions containing silica,
caustic soda and potash. Zhur.prikl.khim. 34 no.10:2154-2158 0
'61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimii Sovnarkhoza Armyanskoy
SSR.

(Sodium silicate) (Crystallization)

BABAYAN, G.G.; CGANESYAN, E.B.; GYUNASHYAN, A.P.; SAYAMYAN, E.A.

Solubility diagram of the system $\text{NaOH} - \text{KOH} - \text{H}_2\text{O}$ at 0 and 20°C. Izv. AN Arm SSR. Khim. nauki 16 no.6:539-545 '63. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Institut khimii Gosudarstvennogo komiteta tsvetnykh i chernykh metallov SSSR.

MANVELYAN, M.G.; BABAYAN, G.G.; SAYAMYAN, E.A.; VOSKANYAN, S.S.;
OGANESYAN, E.B.

Investigating the solubility in the system $\text{Na}_2\text{SiO}_3 - \text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 - \text{H}_2\text{O}$
at 25 C. Izv.AN Arm.SSR.Khim.nauki 14 no.4:303-308 161.
(MIRA 14:10)

1. Institut khimii Sovnarkhoza Armyanskoy SSR.
(Sodium silicate) (Sodium carbonate)
(Solubility)

BABAYAN, G.G.; SAYAMYAN, E.A.; GYUNASHYAN, A.P.; OGANESYAN, E.B.; VOSKANYAN, S.S.

Solubility in the system $K_2SiO_3 - K_2CO_3 - H_2O$ at and $20^{\circ}C$. Izv. AN Arm.SSR. Khim.nauki. 16 no.3:221-228 '63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Institut khimii Soveta narodnogo khozyaystva Armyanskoy SSR.

MANVELYAN, M.G.; BABAYAN, G.G.; VOSKANYAN, S.S.; SAYAMYAN, E.A.;
OGANESYAN, E.B.

System Na⁺, K⁺, SiO₃ⁿ⁻, CO₃ⁿ⁻ - H₂O at 0 and 25° C.

Zhur. prikl. khim. 36 no.11:2402-2408 N '63.

(MIRA 17:1)

SAYANKIN, B.; GOMER, M., inzhener po izobretatel'stvu (g. Chimkent)

Where can we get machinery drawings? Izobr. i rats. no. 3:16-17. Mr
'60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Predsedatel' Kurskogo oblastnogo soveta Vsesoyuznogo obshchestva
izobretatelei i ratsionalizatorov (for Sayankin). 2. Trest
"Chimkentpromstroy" (for Gomer).
(Machinery--Drawing)

SAYANOV, F. A.

Textile machinery

Reconstruction of the drier VTI. Tekst. prom., No. 1, 1952

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, March 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

SAYANOV, V. S.

USSR/ Geology - Magmatic deposits

Card : 1/1

Authors : Chumakov, A. A., Sukharevich, P. M. and Sayanov, V. S.

Title : New data on magmatic developments in the southern part of the Dnieper-Prut water-divide plateau.

Periodical : Dokl. AN SSSR, 97, Ed. 3, 515 - 518, July 21, 1954

Abstract : New stratigraphic data are presented of the development of magmatic deposits in the southern part of the Dnieper-Prut watershed plateau of the USSR. Table.

Institution : ...

Presented by : Academician, N. S. Snatskiy, April 26, 1954

BOBRINSKIY, V.M.; BUKATCHUK, P.D.; BURGELYA, N.K.; DRUMYA, A.V.;
KAPTSAN, V.Kh.; MAKARESKU, V.S.; NEVRYANSKIY, D.G.;
NEGADAYEV-NIKONOV, K.N.; PERES, F.S.; ROMANOV, L.F.;
ROSHKA, V.Kh.; SAFAROV, E.I.; SAYANOV, V.S.; SOBETSKIY,
V.A.; TKACHUK, V.A.; KHUBKA, A.N.; EDEL'SHTEYN, A.Ya.;
LUTOKHIN, I., red.

[Paleogeography of Moldavia] Paleogeografia Moldavii.
Kartia, moldoveniaske, 1965. 145 p. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Otdel palenotologii i stratigrafii AN Moldavskoy SSR
(for Negadayev-Nikonov, Roshka, Romanov, Sobetskiy, Khubka).
2. Institut geologii i poleznykh iskopayemykh Gosudarstvernogo
geologicheskogo komiteta SSSR (for Bobrinskiy, Burgelya,
Nevryanskiy, Tkachuk, Edel'shteyn).
3. Opornaya seysmostantsiya
AN Moldavskoy SSR (for Drumya).
4. Gosudarstvennyy proizvod-
stvennyy geologicheskyy Komitet Moldavskoy SSR (for Bukatchuk,
Kapsan, Safarov).

AUTHORS: Eberzin, A. G., Sayanov, V. S. SOV / 20-120-1-50/63

TITLE: On the Volcanic Ashes From the Meotic Sediments of the Moldavian SSR (O vulkanicheskom peple iz meoticheskikh otlozheniy Moldavskoy SSR)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol. 120, Nr 1, pp. 183-185 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The study of fossil tuffs, ashes, and other products of volcanic eruptions is of considerable importance to the knowledge of the geological past of the earth. The authors investigate the find of a thin (10-15 cm) interlayer of volcanic ashes in the mass of the meotic deposits in the district of the disinterments of the Hipparion-fauna near the town Chimishliya at the slope of the Valya-Satuluy-river. In numerous defiles a more than 70 m thick suite of sandy-loamy deposits is opened up. A similar lithological composition (it is described for the enumerated deposits) is proper to continental formations, which were settled on lake-river, swamp, and subaerial conditions. This is proved by finds of freshwater-, mainly river-mollusks. To the lower part of the named mass the known bone containing horizons of Chimishliya are bound (Ref 3), the age of this fauna is determined as meotic. By comparisons and

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On the Volcanic Ashes From the Meotio Sediments of the Moldavian SSR

SOV/20-120-1-50/63

interpolations the age of the above named bone layers is ascertained to represent the middle or the beginning of the Upper Meotio. The ash-interlayer lies 20-25 cm above the rock of the bone containing lenses. Therefore these ashes most probably belong to the Upper Meotio. Macroscopically this ash is a very fine-grained, rough feeling, hardly cemented deposit. It is an isotropic transparent volcanic glass, corresponding to a fine dust, often with very fine gas bubbles 0,10-0,01 mm (83,36%) in size. The fragments are well preserved, without traces of rolling. There occur pieces of fine cylindrical threads which remind of "Pele's hair". Chemical and optical constants of the glass are given. The origin of the mentioned ashes is brought into connection with the eruption of one of the eastern volcanoes of the inner zone of the Karpaty (Ref 2), where lava flows of similar composition took place in the Meotio time. The material, thrown out, was transported by aerial ways and deposited on the bottom of a shallow water basin. There are 2 tables, and 3 references, which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION:

Card 2/3

Paleontologicheskii institut Akademii nauk SSSR (Paleontology Institute, AS USSR); Moldavskiy filial Akademii nauk SSSR (Moldavian Branch of the AS, UESR)

3(5)

AUTHOR:

Sayanov, V. S.

SOV/20-125-5-38/61

TITLE:

On the Mineralogy of the Clay Minerals of the Miocene Limestones Northwest of the Black Sea (K mineralogii glinistykh mineralov miotsenovykh izvestnyakov severo-zapadnogo Prichernomor'ya)

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 125, Nr 5, pp 1093-1096 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The individual clay minerals are related to very definite facies conditions and can thus (together with paleontologic and other characteristics) serve as unique indicators of the physical and chemical conditions of sedimentation. Insoluble remains can be isolated from most of the structural varieties from all horizons of the Miocene limestones mentioned in the title. These remains were granulometrically analysed. Fractions over 0.01 mm were studied in sections and immersion preparations. The finer fractions were investigated optically, by X-ray methods, and electronscopically. The Debye X-rays were taken by V. I. Dedyu under the direction of T. I. Malinovskiy, the thermograms were taken by V. M. Bobrinskiy, to whom the author expresses his thanks. The majority of the remains are pelites,

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On the Mineralogy of the Clay Minerals of the
Miocene Limestones Northwest of the Black Sea

SOV/20-125-5-38/61

and sand is predominant only in the Lower Sarmatian oolite of the sections on the Dnestr. "Aleurites" were extremely rare. The material was very well sorted. The following minerals were determined: hydromica, kaolinite, montmorillonite, slightly altered mica (muscovite) and quartz. Among the limestones of the Lower Sarmatian the following zones can be established on the basis of insoluble remains (Fig 2a): a northwestern with kaolinite-hydromica, a central with montmorillonite, a northwestern with hydromica, and a southern with hydromica. There are also 3 zones in the Middle Sarmatian. The mineralogic composition of the clay fraction in the insoluble remains cited indicates a clear predominance of hydromica in the Miocene limestones of the area in question. They occupy the largest area and form a type of complete background. Other clay minerals are sparsely distributed and appear as mixtures, which occasionally has a paleogeographic significance. Thus, the kaolinite mixture (Fig 2) in the Lower and Middle Sarmatian is always related to the same regions. This originates from its erosion in suspended form by an ancient river from the Ukrainkiy (Ukrainian) crystalline massif, whose richness in kaolinite

Card 2/3

On the Mineralogy of the Clay Minerals of the Miocene Limestones Northwest of the Black Sea SOV/20-125-5-38/61

is generally known. There are 2 figures and 5 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Institut geologii i poleznykh iskopayemykh Moldavskogo filiala Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Geology and Useful Fossils of the Moldaviya Branch of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

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Practice in the comparison of the Miocene cross sections of the northern part of the Moldavian S.S.R. according to interlayers of volcanic rocks. Izv. AN Mold. SSR. no.4:18-29 '62.
(MIRA 18:3)

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Middle Sarmatian Cryptomactra layers in the Moldavian S.S.R.
Izv. AN Mold. SSR. no.4:30-34 '62. (MIRA 18:3)

MATSYUK, L.S., *otv. red.*; VARTICHAN, I.K., *red.*; GEYDEMAN, T.S., *red.*;
DIKUSAR, I.G., *red.*; ZUBKOV, A.A., *red.*; IVANCHUK, P.K., *red.*;
KOVARSKIY, A.Ye., *red.*; KOLESHNIKOV, S.M., *red.*; KONSTANTINOV,
M.K., *red.*; MOKHOV, N.A., *red.*; SAYANOV, V.S., *red.*; TABUNSHCHIK,
F.Z., *red.*; CHEBOTAR', A.A., *red.*

[Transactions of the First Conference of Young Moldavian Sci-
entists] Trudy pervoi nauchnoi konferentsii molodykh uchenykh
Moldavii, 1958. Kishinev, Gos. izd-vo "Kartia Moldoveniaske,
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(MIRA 15:5)

1. Institut geologii i poleznykh iskopayemykh AN Moldavskoy SSR.
Predstavleno akademikom A.L.Yanshinym.
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Recent data on the Buglovka deposits in the Moldavian S.S.R.
Dokl.AN SSSR 145 no.4:887-890 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:7)

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GOFMAN, Yu.Ya.; SAYANOVA, V.V.

Precipitation of seed proteins by trichloroacetic acid. *Biokhimiia*
30 no.1:12-19 Ja-F '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Laboratoriya khimii belka Gosudarstvennogo universiteta,
Kishinev.

SAYANOVA, V.V.

USSR/Plant Physiology - Respiration and Metabolism. I.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 23, 1953, 104332

Author : Orlov, V.K., and Sayanova, V.V.

Inst : Kishinev University.

Title : Effect of Solvents on the Extractive (Nonproteinic) Nitrogen of Seeds.

Orig Pub : Uch. Zap. Kishinevsk. Un-t, 23, 107-110, 1957.

Abstract : Studies of the suitability of various solvents (water, 7-% NaCl, 0.1-% HCl) for extracting nonproteinic nitrogen from the seeds of legume and grass plants. The largest amount of nonproteinic N was found in the hydrochloric-acid extract. No direct relationship could be found between the content of ordinary and proteinin N in seeds. Investigation by the method of the chromatography of free amino acids in proteinless aqueous extracts showed that

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USSR/Plant Physiology - Respiration and Metabolism.

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the seeds of all the investigated plants contain lysine and cysteine-cystine, and some extracts contain also tryptophan and certain other amino acids. -- A.N. Pavlov.

Card 2/2

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209-211 Mr-Apr '65. (MIRA 18:7)

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SAYANOVA, V.V.

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Change in protein content during seed ripening in some bean species.
Nauch.dokl.vys.shkoly; biol.nauki no.3:140-144 '65. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Rekomendovana kafadroy biokhimi rasteniy i nauchno-issledovatel'skimi laboratoriyami khimii belka i biokhimi efironosov Kishinevskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.

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and KLIMENKO, V. G. (USSR)

"Comparative Study of Seed Proteins of Some Plants by Paper Electro-
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Report presented at the 5th International Biochemistry Congress,
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